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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

February 17

vitality and spirit and skills to the building of this great Nation.

I am proud of the contributions Americans of Lithuanian ancestry have made to my own district and I join with them in commemorating the independence of the land their fathers once called their own.

**The Error of Attempting To "Write Off" Entire Voting Groups**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from a speech delivered by Representative ROGERS C. B. MORTON, of Maryland, at the Monmouth County Lincoln Day dinner at Sea Girt, N.J. Representative MORTON offered some wise counsel to our party.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the speech were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**EXCERPTS FROM REPRESENTATIVE MORTON'S  
REMARKS**

The Republican Party can rise again from defeat and disunity and forge a Republican Party victory in 1966.

But to do this, we must understand what happened to our party in 1964. As the great philosopher, George Santayana, said, "Those who do not understand the past are condemned to repeat it." And we can all be sure that our Democratic friends understand this and will attempt to tie the albatross of 1964 to our candidates next year.

By all odds, 1964 should have been a banner year for Republicans. In the Senate there were 9 Republican seats at stake and 26 Democratic seats to be challenged. What happened? We lost three of our own and picked up only one from the Democrats.

In the gubernatorial races we had similar odds, but couldn't take advantage of them. And in those eight States where Republicans won, all ran substantially ahead of their standard bearer—one by more than 42 percent of the votes cast.

In the House of Representatives, where we were told by some national leaders that Republicans would make a killing regardless of the fate of the top of the ticket, we lost 41 seats.

Take Iowa for example. Since time, or modern political time anyway, began we held all the Iowa seats in the House. This year we hold one, and the Democrats occupy five.

In the 50 State legislatures, the very fount of Republican power in the past, we lost more than 500 seats and are now, overall, a minority party even in many areas once considered private Republican property.

What happened? Easy answers, but not necessarily inaccurate answers, are legion. Let's examine just a few:

The Republican presidential candidate was one of six GOP Members of the Senate to vote against the civil rights bill. Some 6 million Negroes voted last fall, and approximately 90 percent cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee. There is little doubt that the Negro attitude toward the Republican national ticket had an adverse effect on

the failure to elect such a distinguished candidate as Ohio's Robert A. Taft, Jr.

Certainly Negro support of President Johnson was decisive in his carrying Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee—all States where republicanism had begun to build a solid foundation in the last decade.

In 1964 we ignored the increasing Negro vote—and increasing it must be—but such an omission is not only cynically shortsighted, it is a refutation of the very traditions upon which our party was founded.

There were other sectors of the voting public which were ignored by Republican Party strategists last year, with the comment, "Let's write them off." The rank and file of organized labor, eggheads, esthetes, and intellectuals, the press—these and other important and influential groups got the writeoff treatment from Republican leadership—and write off was exactly what they did to our candidates in voting booths across the Nation.

The fallacy of the writeoff psychology is obvious. Let's look for a moment at that vital, influence-making sector called the fourth estate. Too often, in 1964, the attitude in high Republican circles was "What can we do—they smear our candidates and distort their views—nuts with news conferences—we'll package our remarks and buy the time on TV."

Year in and year out, Republicans have fared well with the press corps.

Negativism, in dealing with people, in dealing with groups, in playing out the role of responsible opposition—negativism has no place in the philosophy of the Republican Party, if we are once again to lead our country to new levels of individual accomplishment at home, and new security against the forces of totalitarianism abroad.

The American people demand, and we must offer them, positive programs to deal with the complex and changing world in which we live.

*note*  
**Soviet Anti-Semitism Must Not Be Tolerated—The United States Must Not Remain Silent**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Speaker, I will not be silent in the face of continuing and increased Soviet persecution of the Jews. Our Nation must not remain silent regarding this oppression. The circumstances impel me to again ask the support of my colleagues in seeking an end to Soviet anti-Semitism. Effective U. S. action is needed. I have acted. I now ask the action of my colleagues and the administration.

On January 28, I introduced two concurrent resolutions designed to increase the force of world public opinion against Soviet persecution of the Jews. One of the measures, House Concurrent Resolution 144, expresses congressional condemnation of discrimination based upon religion. It calls upon the President to urge the U.S.S.R. to stop executing persons for alleged "economic offenses" and to fully permit the free exercise of reli-

gion and the pursuit of culture by Jews and all others within the U.S.S.R.

A second measure, House Concurrent Resolution 143, expresses congressional support of U.S. efforts in the United Nations to secure universal condemnation and prohibition of anti-Semitism as an international offense.

The Congress should speak out forcefully in this grave matter. Oppression must not be ignored. By failing to act, we neglect our duty to mankind. I urge that the American people send the Russians a "bill of rights" as a formal appeal to restore Jewish religious and cultural rights in the U.S.S.R. The Schweiker resolutions would pave the way for such action. I suggest that the American people formally present the new bill of rights to the Russians through the United Nations or that President Johnson convey it directly to the Soviet Government.

When America speaks, the world listens, for the world knows that America speaks not only from strength but from her heart as well. If we effectively communicate our refusal to accept this oppression, the barriers will begin to fall. I suggest these items in the bill of rights:

Freedom of prayer: Allowing free functioning of synagogues and central institutions to serve the religious needs of Soviet Jewry.

Freedom of education: Allowing Jewish education in all forms, including the training of rabbis.

Freedom of religious ceremonies and rituals: Providing for removal of obstacles to the performance of sacred rights such as religious burial and circumcision.

Freedom to publish: Including Hebrew Bibles, prayer books, and religious texts.

Freedom to produce religious articles: Including such items as prayer shawls, phylacteries, and mezuzoth.

Freedom of artistic development: Allowing Jewish artists in the theater, music, and literature to develop Jewish culture in the Yiddish and Hebrew languages.

Freedom to travel: Permitting Jews to leave the Soviet Union so they may be united with their families in other countries.

Freedom from discrimination: Eliminating the anti-Jewish character that so strongly colors the official government campaign against "economic crimes." We take these freedoms for granted in our land but they do not exist for the Jewish people in Russia today.

Previously the United States has spoken out against anti-Semitism in other countries. Our Government has not taken sufficient action recently to protest increasing Soviet discrimination against the Jews. Now again it is time to act. For silence in the face of oppression—the sin of silence—only inspires increased oppression. The only reaction by our Government during the past 6 months has been silence.

If we commit this sin of silence by sitting and accepting the good life in our own country, rationalizing that the situation in Russia is too far away to be our concern, then the policy of oppression will continue. It will not change

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Americans, the chance to gain an intimate, on-the-spot, knowledge of Europe. It is the opinion of one of the most important American diplomats on the Continent that in another 10 years, the Johns Hopkins Bologna Center will have a greater influence in shaping European affairs than any other educational institution.

**The Nonpartisan League Lives On****EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF****HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965.

**Mr. BURDICK.** Mr. President, 50 years ago, a political prairie fire swept a new breed of agrarian politicians into public office in North Dakota. These men were members of the Nonpartisan League. This movement played a dominant role in the political life of the State for the next half century. It merged with the Democrats in 1956, to become the Democratic-NPL Party; but its progressive spirit still persists. Many of us remember with nostalgia that colorful period in our history.

In the North Dakota Legislature, on February 5, Representative Reuel Harrison moved, under the eighth order of business, that the remarks of Representative James Jungroth be printed in the State's House Journal. This contained an article in the Minot Daily News, written by Dick Dobson, and giving the history of the Nonpartisan League. I ask unanimous consent that this portion of the House Journal be included at this point in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Journal of the House, 39th legislative assembly, Feb. 5, 1965]

THIRTY-FIRST DAY AFTER RECESS AND  
THIRTY-SECOND DAY

**EIGHTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

Representative Harrison moved that the remarks of Representative Jungroth be printed in the House Journal, which motion prevailed.

**Representative JUNGROTH.** Fifty years ago this month, a political movement which grew into national proportions was born in the State of North Dakota.

The political history of the United States will record a deserving place for the part played by people of North Dakota in the founding of the Nonpartisan League back in the year 1915. North Dakotans can be proud of the fact that from the Nonpartisan League of 1915 and 1916 there sprang two great political parties of the Midwest—the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and the Progressive Party in Wisconsin.

As the 50th anniversary of the birth of the NPL is taking place this year, it is fitting that the origin of the league was brought to public attention in a recent Minot Daily News article. Writing in the February 1 Daily News, Columnist Dick Dobson had this to say on the founding of the Nonpartisan League:

**"LEAGUE LAUNCHED HALF-CENTURY AGO****"(By Dick Dobson)**

"Fifty years ago this month, the Nonpartisan League, last of the historic and colorful agrarian protest movements, was born in North Dakota.

"The NPL arose from the same discontent that produced the old Grange, the Greenback Party, the Farmers Alliance, the Populist Party and the other political action organizations which swept the Midwest in the late 19th century.

"Always a fertile ground for agricultural agitation, North Dakota first rebelled in 1892 by going for the Populist presidential candidate, Gen. James B. Weaver.

"As the old movements rose and fell, the members of agrarian progressivism continued glowing in North Dakota until they burst into a full-scale political prairie fire in 1915.

"Those flames, which spread into 13 States before they were extinguished, sprang up when North Dakota's 1915 Legislature declined to approve construction of a State-owned terminal elevator.

"They were fanned by a State representative named Treadwell Twichell, who purportedly told a large delegation of farmers lobbying for the bill to 'go home and stop the hogs.'

"Whether by design or chance, Arthur C. Townley, a one-time Socialist organizer and a bankrupt flax farmer, chose this propitious moment to launch the Nonpartisan League.

"Townley had mulled over the idea of non-partisan political action through control of the primary elections for some time, but it apparently was an associate of his, A. E. Bowen, who first advocated the plan.

"Townley, then residing in Minot, drove the short distance to Deering in late February 1915 to sell Fred B. Wood, a prominent leader in the Equity Co-operative Exchange, on the idea.

"In his book on the NPL, Robert L. Morlan said Townley got 'a not too enthusiastic greeting' upon arrival at the Wood farm. He continued:

"Mr. Wood and his two grown sons, Howard and Edwin, had heard many schemes of how to save the farmer, but their interest mounted as they listened to this intense young man who eagerly explained his plans until far into the night.

"F. B. Wood thought the whole proposition fantastic and unworkable, but Townley kept after him for 3 or 4 days, when at last youth, if not age, was won over.

"Late one evening, Howard Wood and Townley scribbled a brief platform on a scrap of paper by the light of a kerosene lamp in the kitchen of the Wood farm, and early the next morning they started out in a bobsled to talk to neighbors, Howard handling the introductions and Townley giving the sales talk."

"The story of the NPL in its heyday from 1916, when it won control of State government, until 1921, when the Governor and other key officeholders were recalled, is well known.

"One monographer credited it with bringing a 'new deal' to North Dakota when Franklin D. Roosevelt was only an obscure official in the U.S. Navy Department.

"At its peak, the NPL had 200,000 dues-paying members. It evolved into the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and joined with the Progressive Party in Wisconsin.

"After crumbling as a national organization, the NPL still continued with occasional success in North Dakota. For 25 years, it was a personal vehicle of the late William Langer.

"In 1956, the league broke its nominal Republican moorings and merged with the Democratic Party, a union which has produced new election triumphs.

"Although the NPL is little more than a paper organization today, having been fully absorbed into Democratic machinery, it will live on, in name if not in fact.

"The Nonpartisan League after 50 years is as native to the North Dakota political landscape as smoke-filled rooms and bombastic campaign oratory."

**Lithuanian Independence—The Struggle for Freedom Lives On****SPEECH  
OF****HON. FRED B. ROONEY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 16, 1965

**Mr. ROONEY** of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to join my distinguished colleagues yesterday in calling attention to the 47th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

Few nations of the world have been forced to live longer under the heels of tyrants than Lithuania. For more than a century, her people were suppressed by the czars of Russia.

When Lithuania was finally freed on February 16, 1918, her people proved that they could achieve far more in the way of human progress in a short space of time than any comparable small nation the world has known.

Even in the tragically brief span of 22 years, the Lithuanian people were able to establish a growing economy, build a sound education system, and provide hitherto unknown opportunities for themselves and their neighbors.

Lithuania set an example for the free world. But when the Soviet Union sent its forces into the country in 1940, under the guise of protecting it from Nazi Germany, the struggle for a genuinely democratic society was brought to an end.

The Soviet Union asked the world to believe, then, that its occupation was only temporary. That, as the world has seen, was a lie.

Today, as it has for the past quarter of a century, Lithuania lives with the yoke of an alien government about her neck. Her people, whose spirit had flourished in freedom, have proved time and time again that their thirst for liberty is undiminished.

The United States has very prudently withheld recognition of the Soviet take-over of Lithuania. This country and all its people join free men everywhere in the fervent prayer that one day liberty will be restored to the proud land of Lithuania.

I consider it a high honor to join with my distinguished colleague and fellow Pennsylvanian, Congressman Flood, in paying tribute to this tragically suppressed small nation and its people.

Here in America we have been fortunate in having many Lithuanians as naturalized citizens. They have come here, not merely to escape tyranny and dictatorship, but to contribute their own

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without pressure, but well articulated public opinion can be vital. Public opinion can change things. In this year of diversity and challenge within our borders, we must still remind those who live outside that we are continually concerned about their oppression. We must present this appeal of conscience to the world for their consideration.

Despite Soviet assertions of religious freedom, and even though anti-Semitism is listed as a crime in the U.S.S.R., unjustifiable discrimination has been sustained and increased. News reports tell us that there continues to be ample and grim evidence that the Soviet Government is quietly singling out Jews as a group for discriminating restriction and unjustified punishment.

Synagogue buildings and seminaries have been padlocked; Jewish cemeteries have been arbitrarily shut down; ritual supplies needed for religious worship cannot be obtained; no Hebrew Bibles or calendars are printed; prayer books are irreplaceable; means for training rabbis and community workers are inadequate or nonexistent; unlike other religious groups Jews are not permitted to establish national organizations.

As a concerned people, Americans are obliged to speak out when others are oppressed. We do not and will not turn our backs on oppression, whether it exists within our own Nation or in other nations abroad. Oppression must not be ignored; it must not be dismissed as internal affairs not properly of our concern. For by failing to speak we neglect our duty to mankind. No policy is more firmly fixed in the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs than this moral imperative to come to the aid of oppressed peoples.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to pressing for action upon the resolutions which I have introduced, I have asked Secretary of State Dean Rusk for meaningful action by the administration in this pressing matter. On December 26 I wrote Secretary Rusk asking that the United States formally request an investigation of Soviet anti-Semitism by the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. In addition, I suggested that President Johnson publicly express the American concern with discriminatory treatment of Jews in Russia in his state of the Union address. Unfortunately our President apparently did not deem this matter sufficiently important for inclusion in his address. I deeply regret his omission of attention to this grave problem.

I am inserting a copy of my letter to Secretary Rusk in order that my colleagues may be fully aware of these proposals for action:

DECEMBER 26, 1964.

Hon. DEAN RUSK,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am very much distressed by the situation of persecution and deprivation now confronting the Jewish community of Russia.

The people of my district, whether they are of the Jewish faith or of other religions, continue to express their resentment toward this situation.

To my knowledge, there are about three million Jews in the U.S.S.R. They con-

stitute the second largest Jewish community in the world. Although they are recognized as a nationality, they are not given the same rights accorded other recognized nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Despite Soviet assertions of religious freedom, and even though anti-Semitism is listed as a crime in the U.S.S.R., unjustifiable discrimination has been sustained and, apparently, increased. Communists try repeatedly to convince mankind of this doctrine's liberalism in terms of respect for the rights of man. Yet this is the one issue that they defy with the greatest of cynicism.

To Americans, this problem presents one of the most meaningful, and most sympathetic compelling, issues with the Communists; namely, the issue of freedom to practice one's religion and the issue of persecution on the grounds of faith.

News reports tell us that despite Soviet claims of religious freedom, there continues to be ample and grim evidence that the Soviet Government is quietly singling out Jews as a group for discriminating restriction and unjustified punishment. Senator JAVITS has pointed out that Jews and the Jewish religion suffer greater limitations and prohibitions at the hands of the Kremlin than any other religious group in the Soviet Union. Synagogue buildings and seminaries have been padlocked; Jewish cemeteries have been arbitrarily shut down; ritual supplies needed for religious worship cannot be obtained. No Hebrew Bibles or calendars are printed; prayer books are irreplaceable. Means for training rabbis and community workers are inadequate or nonexistent; unlike other religious groups, Jews are not permitted to establish national organizations; Jewish cultural life has been stifled and the once flourishing Yiddish language literature in books, theater, periodicals and newspapers has virtually been wiped out.

As a concerned people, Americans are obliged to speak out when others are oppressed. We do not and will not turn our backs on oppression, whether it exists within our own Nation or in other nations abroad. Since 1840 the United States has protested the persecution of oppressed minorities by foreign governments. Oppression must not be ignored; it must not be dismissed as internal affairs not properly of our concern. For by failing to speak we neglect our duty to mankind.

We have lodged protests and registered our disapproval in a variety of ways. These include direct communication to the governments concerned, recalling U.S. diplomatic representatives for consultation, direct references in the President's annual message to the Congress, termination of a commercial treaty, and the use of indirect action such as joining in multilateral acts of disapproval.

The list of such protests on behalf of Jews is long and honorable. In 1840 the United States condemned the persecution of Jews in Damascus.

In 1870 we urged the Ottoman Government to halt the killing of Jews in Rumania.

In 1877 the United States provided protection to Russian Jews settled in or near Jerusalem, and emphasized that "the sympathy of the United States for all oppressed peoples in foreign countries has been freely manifested in all cases where it could be done in accordance with the spirit of international courtesy and diplomatic usage."

In the next two decades the United States protested no fewer than nine times against the czarist Russian Government's repressive acts and persecution of Jews. These protests, backed by the American people and by resolutions of the Congress culminated in 1911 when President Taft terminated the Treaty of Commerce with Russia which had been in effect since 1832.

The United States has protested discriminatory action against Jews by Rumania, the

Austro-Hungarian Empire, Italy, and Poland. The record of U.S. protests to the Nazi government should still be fresh in our minds.

No policy is more firmly fixed in the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs than this moral imperative to come to the aid of oppressed peoples.

Mr. Secretary, I bring these matters to your attention at this time because silence in the face of oppression only inspires increased oppression. The only reaction during the past 6 months has apparently been silenced. This might be justified on the grounds that a major political election absorbed our attention for a short period. But that election is over, and it is time to confront once again the major questions of our time.

Constructive and articulate action is available. I would like to suggest for your consideration two steps which seem to me both reasonable and appropriate.

The first step may seem symbolic but it could have a profound and significant effect both here at home and throughout the free world.

In a few weeks, President Johnson will make his state of the Union address to the Congress. In his remarks on foreign policy, I would humbly suggest that the President seriously consider expressing himself on the specific question of the treatment of Jews in Russia.

I believe that honest comment on this question will receive abundant support from the American people.

As a followup to the President's remarks, I would request that the appropriate steps be taken so that this specific question be referred for review to the United Nations Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. I am pleased to note that a subcommission has been specifically created to deal with questions of this nature.

Mr. Morris Abram, the American representative to this subcommission, has recently been to Russia and has firsthand knowledge of the situation. I believe he would ably articulate the U.S. attitude on such matters.

Would you kindly inform me as to your reaction to these suggestions and whether or not you would consider them appropriate at this time. Also, what alternative steps are presently under consideration by the State Department, what is being done to bring to this problem the attention and renewed concern which it needs?

Sincerely,

RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House act promptly upon measures such as the Schweiker resolutions. I deem it imperative that the people of the United States turn their attention and their action toward elimination of Soviet anti-Semitism. A number of my colleagues are similarly concerned.

### The Burial of Winston Churchill

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "The Grand Route to a Simple Grave." The article was written by

Jeanne Bellamy, an outstanding editorial writer, and was published on January 29 in the Miami Herald.

This article deals with the solemn ceremony to remind Britons of their glorious past, and yet the simplicity of the final act—the burial of Winston Churchill with his parents, in a simple resting place in a country churchyard in the village of Bladon, England.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**THE GRAND ROUTE TO A SIMPLE GRAVE: SIR WINSTON'S CHOICE**

(By Jeanne Bellamy)

England gains a new place of pilgrimage tomorrow—the grave of Sir Winston Churchill.

Not for him the domed grandeur of St. Paul's Cathedral or the gothic arches of Westminster Abbey. Instead, he chose to have his body buried with his parents in a country churchyard. His only roof will be the English sky.

The spot is almost unknown now. It is St. Martin's Church in the village of Bladon, built against the wall surrounding the grounds of Blenheim Palace, where Sir Winston was born. Bladon is 70 miles northwest of London.

All tomorrow's mournful pomp leads to that simple, resting place.

But Sir Winston did not cheat his countrymen of the solemn ceremony they love. Last rites for him, in line with his wishes, seem intended to remind Britons of their glorious past.

His body has lain in state in Westminster Hall, built by the son of William the Conqueror nearly 900 years ago. For 600 years, the hall was the chief court of English law. Among others, King Charles I was condemned there in 1649.

The hall adjoins the House of Commons, center of Sir Winston's public life for 62 years.

Nearby is Westminster Abbey, dating back 1,200 years. A score of monarchs, including the great Elizabeth, are buried in the abbey. It also holds the tombs or monuments of famous Englishmen from actors and anti-quarians to musicians, painters, poets, scientists, and statesmen. Among the last are Prime Ministers Benjamin Disraeli and William Ewart Gladstone, the last Briton to receive a state funeral 67 years ago.

Queen Elizabeth II and other heads of state will attend the services in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A Christian church stood on the site of St. Paul's as long ago as the year 604. The great fire of 1666 razed the structure then standing. The present church was completed in 1710 by Sir Christopher Wren. His tomb, in the crypt, carries the Latin inscription "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." ("If you seek his monument, look around you.")

The tombs of Lord Nelson, victor of Trafalgar, and the Duke of Wellington, who conquered Napoleon at Waterloo, are the most conspicuous of many in St. Paul's.

Its high altar was damaged badly by a bomb in World War II. The new altar is a memorial to the fighting men of the British Commonwealth killed in that conflict. Behind the altar is the American Memorial Chapel, built with donations from Britons to honor members of the U.S. Armed Forces who fell while based in England.

Britons will line the streets of London to watch Sir Winston's casket pass by on a naval gun carriage drawn by seamen, to the music of 10 bands. More will line the Thames to see the funeral barge float toward Waterloo Station. Thence the body will go by train to Bladon for private graveside services.

Henceforth, no doubt, endless streams of

pilgrims from every corner of the world will make their way to Bladon. Their feet will thread past the large stone cross marking the graves of Lord Randolph Churchill and Jennie Jerome of New York, Sir Winston's parents. They will pause reverently at the burial place of the great statesman-authorator.

In the distance, visitors will see the towered and turreted bulk of Blenheim Palace, England's largest house. It was a gift of the nation to one of Sir Winston's ancestors, the Duke of Marlborough, who defeated the French and Bavarians, killing 40,000 at Blenheim in Germany in 1704.

The pilgrims will have much to ponder. Like other English-speaking people, Sir Winston had a goodly heritage, and he ennobled it.

**Tourist Tax Proposal**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 25, 1965

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I have been alarmed by persistent reports, some possibly leaked by the administration, that Congress may receive an administration request to impose a \$100 tax on persons leaving this country. Freedom of movement by people is not a commodity to be taxed like textiles or coffee. For this would not be a levy on money spent abroad; it would be a steeply regressive restriction on travel itself.

We do have a serious balance-of-payments problem, but there are less counterproductive ways of handling it than this.

Mr. Speaker, I think all my colleagues will find the editorial in the current issue of the Travel Agent magazine relevant, and with consent I include it in the RECORD at this point:

**LET'S KEEP TRAVEL FREE**

(By Eric Friedheim)

Though proposals to tax tourists dismay the travel industry, there are hopeful signs that an enlightened Congress will reject such grave invasion of American freedom.

The right of U.S. citizens to travel freely has been abridged only in time of war when national security necessarily takes priority over nonessential movements. Never in peacetime, however, has the Federal Government attempted to frustrate what is an inherent privilege of a free people.

America's gold outflow, induced by an adverse payments balance, has created a serious emergency which must be overcome. But imposition of an excessive tax on international travel, aside from repugnant discriminatory aspects, is only a short-term palliative; actually if this Nation's outbound tourist traffic is curbed, the balance-of-payments problem will be aggravated even further as purchasing power of foreign buyers is reduced. The impact of keeping Americans at home soon will be felt in many areas, notably the seaports and the scores of cities in every part of the country that now serve as points of entry and departure for international passenger aircraft.

Foreign carriers—ship and air—are spending hundreds of millions of dollars in the United States every year, creating thousands of jobs and markets for American products. Some individual figures are illuminating:

Air France, with more than 300 flights to the United States, is deeply involved in our economy and spends about \$25 million every year in this country for salaries, provisions, engines and spare parts, landing fees, telecommunications, advertising, and other items.

Lufthansa's annual American tab is about \$12 million while Cunard spends \$25 million a year.

Alitalia estimates that over the past 10 years its own payments balance in the U.S. market is in deficit. The Italian carrier has spent \$155 million here and took out only \$133 million. Even the national carriers of countries suffering from exchange shortages leave big chunks of money here and generate business for Americans. Air-India, a relative newcomer in the North Atlantic, already has boosted its annual spending in the United States to \$9 million a year, not counting purchase of American airplanes.

Admittedly, international travel is an import—in effect, something one buys just like coffee or any foreign product. To place a prohibitive tax of \$50 to \$100 on every trip erects a tariff wall that would have worldwide repercussions and retaliation.

While the more affluent would not be deterred from going abroad, a tax of this magnitude would deny travel privileges from many Americans including students and teachers. Family travel would be discouraged because of the added expense.

An almost immediate byproduct would be a worldwide increase in fares and cargo tariffs to make up for reduced passenger earnings. Since a number of U.S. trunk carriers also depend on international route revenue, the domestic fares also are likely to rise.

A high tax on travel seems a simple solution to the balance-of-payments problem. But this cure is worse than the disease, fraught with serious economic consequences. The United States would be better advised to follow the example of those countries which have helped eliminate their payments imbalance by promoting inbound tourism.

A tax of \$50 to \$100 would have these additional adverse results:

Business travel abroad would be curtailed. The United States would have fewer salesmen abroad selling American goods.

Loss of revenues from tourism would virtually wipe out the economy of many countries, particularly small nations such as those in the Caribbean. The United States would have to substitute direct aid or face the possibility of some of these nations moving into the Communist camp.

Furthermore, the loss in air transport would come principally out of the pockets of American-flag carriers who transport nearly 50 percent of all persons flying in either direction across the Atlantic. Travel agents, tour producers and other segments of the American travel industry would be seriously afflicted.

Almost always a positive approach to a problem is superior to a negative approach and this is no exception.

The positive approach for the United States is to:

Accelerate the Visit United States of America program with an all-out promotion program.

Provide tax incentives to encourage American businessmen to develop markets abroad, supplied from the United States.

Provide duty-free shopping facilities in the United States at ports of arrival where U.S. travelers returning from abroad can make purchases they would normally make overseas.

The travel industry is confident that Members of the House and Senate will not assent to proposals which not only will be ruinous to a multibillion-dollar industry but which really offer no solution at all.

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natural resources, particularly the outdoor recreation resources of the Nation.

SEC. 2. That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted to President Lyndon B. Johnson, to Mr. John T. Koen, supervisor, Ouachita National Forest, and to each member of the Oklahoma congressional delegation.

LEO WINTERS,

President of the Senate.

REX PRIVETT,

Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF HOUSE AND SENATE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

MR. CHURCH. Mr. President, the Senate and House of the Idaho State Legislature have each sent to this body two joint resolutions which I would like to present for appropriate reference at this time. They spotlight two subjects of the greatest importance to the Gem State: an adequate forest road system and proper development of the water resources of the State.

The first memorial from the house of representatives recites the fact that an adequate road system is fundamental to harvesting the natural resources of the State, and that, at the present rate, it will take 100 years to develop a completely adequate forest highway transportation system. It asks that adequate funds be made available to the several Federal agencies involved, to expand the road network. This is unquestionably a matter of high priority, and I commend it to the attention of the Senate.

The second memorial calls for the early budgeting and appropriation of sufficient funds to build the Fremont Dam in southeastern Idaho. I worked hard to get this project authorized last year, and want to see it built at the earliest possible moment.

Until it is built, the threat of loss of property and life from flooding will hang over the valley below the dam site. That is why I intend to ask the Senate Appropriations Committee for funds to start the project this year.

I concur heartily in these memorials of the Idaho Legislature, and ask for their inclusion at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolutions were received, appropriately referred, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Committee on Public Works:

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

"We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that:

"Whereas an adequate transportation system is necessary in the proper harvest and use of our natural resources; and

"Whereas the lack of an adequate transportation system is the greatest deterrent to the full use of our natural resources in the State of Idaho; and

"Whereas under the present rate of road construction, it will take 100 years to complete an adequate forest highway transportation system: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the 38th session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, now in session (the Senate and House of Representatives concurring), That we most respectfully urge the Congress of the United States of America, to proceed at the earliest possible date to

enact legislation requiring all Government agencies involved to make sufficient funds available to expedite completion of an adequate transportation system on the main roads of national forests and public domain; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress, and to the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

"PETE T. CENARRUSA,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"JACK M. MURPHY,

"President of the Senate."

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 5

"We, your memorialists, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, assembled in the 88th Session thereof, do respectfully represent that:

"Whereas the 88th Congress of the United States of America, by an act, approved September 7, 1964, entitled 'Teton Basin Reclamation Project, Idaho,' and known as Public Law 88-583; 78 Stat. 925, authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the Fremont Dam and other facilities of the lower division of the Teton Basin Federal reclamation project, the sum of \$52,000,000 plus or minus justifiable amounts for ordinary fluctuations in construction costs and for operation and maintenance costs; and

"Whereas said project received the overwhelming support of Congress and all persons in the affected areas, of both political faiths, as being necessary and within the public interest to arrest the flooding waters of the Teton River and its tributaries by the construction of a dam and reservoir to use the impounded water, most of which in high run-off periods in the past has gone rushing down through the lower valleys eroding valuable farmlands and damaging and destroying homes and other properties; for the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands, the development of river power opportunities, the providing for recreation facilities and the conservation of fish and wildlife: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the 38th session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, now in session (the Senate and House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress and its respective committees and subcommittees and the President of the United States in this session of Congress be respectfully petitioned to give the very earliest consideration, approval and authorization to the making of the appropriation of the funds necessary to commence construction of the Fremont Dam, reservoir and other facilities of the Teton Basin reclamation project, Idaho; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to immediately forward certified copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives and the President of the United States of America, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

"W. E. DRAELOW,

"President of the Senate.

"PETE T. CENARRUSA,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM

MR. SCOTT. Mr. President, I have been presented with a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania condemning Soviet anti-Semitism. This comes at a time when there is increasing awareness throughout the free world of the plight of persons of the Jewish faith who reside in the Soviet Union.

As Elehie Skoczylas wrote recently in a paper, "The Realities of Soviet Anti-Semitism" for the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania:

Today more sophisticated forms of coercion have replaced the terror of the Stalin era, which threatened the physical existence of the individual. The reply of Tass to the American Senators' charges of anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. attempts to cloud the issue but only accentuates the new subtlety of discrimination. Of the Soviet Jews Tass says: "Are they attacked by police dogs?" "Are they being lynched?" Repressive measures of course are not that obvious; they are adopted after an extensive press campaign in which the population "demands" that the Government take steps to eliminate undesirable elements in Soviet society. These demands are written and presented by government officials but the signatures are those of the man-in-the-street. The Soviet Government, although seemingly absolute and unchallenged in its domestic powers, prefers to present itself as the champion of the will of the people rather than as the oppressor of the Soviet citizen.

Its great capacity for subterfuge, however, makes it more difficult in modern times—unlike the period of tsars when the police openly connived in pogroms—to assess direct governmental involvement in anti-Semitism. The crucial matter to determine is whether the Soviet Government merely acquiesces in the numerous manifestations of personal anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, or actually encourages them. Does the Soviet Government merely tolerate anti-Semitism as a vestige of the past, or does it engender it for its own purposes?

It is the conclusion of this study that the Soviet Government supports anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

It seems clear that anti-Semitism is a policy of the Soviet Union and it is incumbent upon people everywhere to condemn it and put whatever pressure is possible on the Soviet Union to change its policies.

I ask unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD and have appropriately referred, the resolution from the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A resolution of considerations of humanity and justice compel the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to register this protest against the wrongs and sufferings of Soviet Jewry

We call upon the Soviet Union—

To declare its policy of eradicating anti-Semitism through government and party; to eliminate discrimination against Jews in all areas of Soviet public life; to end all propaganda campaigns which use anti-Semitic stereotypes, implied or overt; and to halt the discriminatory application of maximum penalties, including the death sentence, against Jews for alleged economic crimes.

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of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

"And be it further resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of the Congress from this State."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

**"A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA MAKING APPLICATION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CALL A CONVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A STATE HAVING A BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE MAY APPORTION MEMBERSHIP IN ONE HOUSE OF ITS LEGISLATURE ON OTHER THAN A POPULATION BASIS"**

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that States having a bicameral legislature may not apportion membership in either house thereof on other than a population basis without violating the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas the Constitution of Montana provides for the apportionment of the Senate on other than a population basis: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, That the 39th Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana respectfully applies to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

**"ARTICLE —"**

"SECTION 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit any State which shall have a bicameral legislature from apportioning the membership of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that State.

"Sec. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall restrict or limit a State in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress"; be it further

"Resolved, That if Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution identical with that contained in this resolution prior to June 1, 1965, this application for a convention shall no longer be of any force or effect; be it further

"Resolved, That a duly certified copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress from this State."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

**"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 7"**

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

"Whereas the Administrator of the Veterans' Affairs has announced the closure of the Alaska regional office and the transfer of its functions to the Seattle, Wash., office; and

"Whereas the services to which the veterans in Alaska are legally entitled cannot be efficiently and fairly administered from the State of Washington because of the time lapses caused by distance, the chances of interrupted mail service, the expense of long-distance communication, the lack of knowledge of the problems and conditions peculiar to Alaska, the inherent insufficiency of written communication in regard to continuing problems, and the isolation of the beneficiaries of the veteran's programs from their advisers; be it

"Resolved, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is requested to rescind the decision to close the Alaska regional office; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, President pro tempore of the Senate; the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, Speaker of the House; the Honorable LISTER HILL, chairman, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee; the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs; the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable W. J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; and the members of the Alaska delegation in Congress."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

**"SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 4"**

"A joint memorial to the Honorable President of the United States, the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled and to the Honorable Postmaster General of the United States

"We, your memorialists, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, assembled in the 88th session thereof, do respectfully represent that:

"Whereas the late Senator William E. Borah, now deceased, is illustrious for his historic renown, distinguished civic services and lasting contributions to the State of Idaho, the United States of America, and to the people of the world; and

"Whereas Senator William E. Borah was the State of Idaho's most famous and widely acclaimed statesman for his contributions to the welfare of our Nation; and

"Whereas the contributions and accomplishments of Senator William E. Borah, during his lifetime and the high esteem in which his name is now held by the people of this State and Nation, do give rise to the merit of a commemorative postage stamp bearing his likeness, to be issued in honor of the late Senator William E. Borah: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate, State of Idaho (the House of Representatives concurring), That we most respectfully urge the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States and the Postmaster General to take appropriate action, that a commemorative stamp be issued to honor the late Senator William E. Borah; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho is hereby authorized and he is hereby directed to immediately forward certified copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to the Postmaster General, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State."

"W. E. DREVLOW,  
President of the Senate.

"PETE T. CENARRUSA,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"ARTHUR WILSON,  
Secretary of the Senate."

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON BEAUTIFICATION OF AMERICA**

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the proposals recently made in a special message to the Congress by the President of the United States looking toward the beautification of America have been brought to the attention of the Oklahoma State Legislature now in session. They have by appropriate concurrent resolution memorialized the President for his efforts in behalf of beautification of our country and development of its natural resources, particularly outdoor recreational resources of the Nation.

I send to the desk for appropriate referral a concurrent resolution properly enrolled and adopted by the senate and the house of representatives of the Oklahoma State Legislature and ask that it be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14**

A concurrent resolution relating to the new era of conservation proposed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in November of 1964; commending President Johnson for his perceptive and progressive policy regarding the conservation and development of our natural resources, particularly the outdoor recreation resources of the Nation; directing that copies of this resolution be transmitted to President Lyndon B. Johnson, to Mr. John T. Koen, and to each member of the Oklahoma delegation.

Whereas President Lyndon B. Johnson in his policy paper last November dealing with major domestic problems drew attention to fundamental conservation problems; and

Whereas the President pointed out that a growing population is a challenge of our era in that "increasing pressure will take our resources and increasing leisure will tax our recreation"; and

Whereas the President lauded the 88th Congress as the "greatest conservation Congress in our entire history," with the passage of more than 30 important conservation bills including the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the Wilderness Act, as well as the inception of a new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; and

Whereas said statement further pointed out that "We must act boldly or our future will be barren. We will move vigorously under our recent laws to acquire and develop new areas for recreation. We will expand our programs to meet developing needs. A national program of scenic highways and riverways is on the horizon"; and

Whereas the President's position on these matters, as on other conservation matters, is designed to benefit our Nation's heritage; and

Whereas the President's program regarding conservation and outdoor recreation is of special significance to Oklahoma, particularly as regards the responsibility of the Ouachita National Forest to administer and develop multiple resources and such projects as the Scenic Highway on Winding Stair Mountain, the Job Corps Conservation Centers, and other special projects as related to outdoor recreation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the 90th Legislature of the State of Oklahoma (the House of Representatives concurring therein):*

SECTION 1. That President Lyndon B. Johnson be and is hereby commended for his perceptive and progressive policy regarding the conservation and development of our

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To permit the practice of Judaism, synagogue worship, the training of rabbinical students in religious seminaries, the publication and distribution of prayer books, and the production and distribution of religious articles, kosher foods, and matzohs.

To permit the organization of a nationwide federation of synagogues and to sanction the association of such a federation with organizations of coreligionists abroad.

To permit Jews to make religious pilgrimages to the Holy places in Israel, and permit free emigration for those who wish to leave the U.S.S.R.

To end the suppression of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union by permitting writers and other Jewish intellectuals to express themselves in the Yiddish language through books, periodicals, newspapers, and the theater.

We also call upon the United States and the United Nations to exert every influence with the Soviet Union to bring about full equality and security for Soviet Jewry: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the U.S. Senators from Pennsylvania, the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and the Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

ROBERT K. HAMILTON,  
Speaker.  
ANTHONY J. PETROSKY,  
Chief Clerk.

#### REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. CARLSON (for Mr. JOHNSTON), from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, dated January 26, 1965, that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon, pursuant to law.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session, The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. MONRONEY, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: John A. Gronouski, of Wisconsin, to be Postmaster General.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PROUTY (for himself and Mr. JORDAN of Idaho):

S. 1130. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. PROUTY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota:

S. 1131. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow late claims for payments for gasoline used on farms where there

is good cause for failure to file timely claims; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOGGS:

S. 1132. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$2,400 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title; and

S. 1133. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S. 1134. A bill to further amend section 5 of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. RIBICOFF when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 1135. A bill to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1967; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself, MR. MUNDT, MR. RIBICOFF, MR. GRUENING, and MR. YARBOROUGH):

S. 1136. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 1137. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rafael P. Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

S. 1138. A bill for the relief of Lt. Robert C. Gibson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S. 1139. A bill to provide for the free entry of one multigap magnetic spectrograph for the use of Yale University; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, MR. KENNEDY of New York, MR. CLARK, MR. HART, MR. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, MR. MUSKIE, MR. MCINTYRE, and MR. TOWER):

S. 1140. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement without reduction in annuity of employees with 20 years of service involuntarily separated from the service by reason of the abolition or relocation of their employment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. COTTON) (by request):

S. 1141. A bill to conform the penalties of the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, with the Shipping Act, 1916; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1142. A bill to amend sections 20a and 214 of the Interstate Commerce Act;

S. 1143. A bill to amend part III of the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates or permits under certain conditions;

S. 1144. A bill to repeal the Medals of Honor Act applicable to outstanding acts of

heroism involving railroads and motor carriers;

S. 1145. A bill to amend section 1(22) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as expressly to include within the exemption provided therein, the construction, acquisition, operation, abandonment, and joint ownership or joint use of spur, industrial, team, switching or side tracks, and terminals incidental thereto, and for other purposes;

S. 1146. A bill to amend section 5(1) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the requirement for approval of pooling arrangements between motor common carriers of household goods, and for other purposes;

S. 1147. A bill to amend paragraph (10) of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to change the basis for determining whether a proposed unification or acquisition of control comes within the exemption provided for by such paragraph;

S. 1148. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to utilize its employees more effectively and to improve administrative efficiency;

S. 1149. A bill to amend section 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate certain valuation requirements, and for other purposes;

S. 1150. A bill to amend section 20a(12) of the Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate the necessity for prior approval of the Commission for a person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier when such carriers are in a single integrated system of carriers lawfully operated under common control, and for other purposes;

S. 1151. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to authorize exemption from the provisions of such part, of services and transportation of such nature, character, or quantity as not substantially to affect or impair uniform motor carrier regulation;

S. 1152. A bill relating to the use of Interstate Commerce Commission records and testimony of Commission personnel in regard to accidents involving motor carriers and railroads; and

S. 1153. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and certain supplementary and related acts with respect to the requirement of an oath for certain reports, applications, and complaints filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DODD (for himself, MR. CURTIS, MR. AIKEN, MR. ALLOTT, MR. BAYH, MR. BYRD of Virginia, MR. CARLSON, MR. CASE, MR. DIRKSEN, MR. DOMINICK, MR. GRUENING, MR. HART, MR. HARTKE, MR. Hruska, MR. JAVITS, MR. KUCHEL, MR. LONG of Missouri, MR. MILLER, MR. MONRONEY, MR. NELSON, MR. PROUTY, MR. PROXIMIRE, MR. RIBICOFF, MRS. SMITH, MR. SPARKMAN, MR. THURMOND, and MR. TOWER):

S. 1154. A bill to incorporate the American Academy of Actuaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. Dodd when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FONG:

S. 1155. A bill authorizing certain beach erosion control at Haleiwa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii; and

S. 1156. A bill authorizing certain beach erosion control at Waikiki Beach, Oahu, Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 1157. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahoolchin Band of Snake

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Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.  
By Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr.

YOUNG of North Dakota):

S. 1158. A bill to provide additional Federal financial participation in State public assistance programs approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act with respect to expenditures under such programs which are attributable to providing benefits to Indians residing on reservations or on allotted or trust lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 1159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the classification of cigars for purposes of determining the applicable tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LONG of Missouri (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. CASE, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FONG, Mr. HART, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr. SYMINGTON):

S. 1160. A bill to amend section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 324, of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238), to clarify and protect the right of the public to information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. LONG of Missouri when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McNAMARA:

S. 1161. A bill providing for the reduction of the basis of representation of States denying or abridging the right of its citizens to vote, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. McNAMARA when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

S. 1162. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amor Liao McGuinness;

S. 1163. A bill for the relief of Matilda Berger; and

S. 1164. A bill for the relief of Cristina Franco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1165. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act to require the installation of seat belts in motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers by common carrier; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

S. 1166. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to lower from 62 to 60 the age at which benefits thereunder may be paid, with appropriate actuarial reductions made in the amounts of such benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 1167. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Buttes Dam and Reservoir, Middle Gila River project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FONG:

S. 1168. A bill for the relief of Timothy William O'Kane; and

S. 1169. A bill for the relief of Artemio D. Lacar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HART:

S. 1170. A bill for the relief of Chung J. Clark and her daughter, Anna Maria Clark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOWER:

S. 1171. A bill to amend title 3 of the United States Code to provide for succession to the powers and duties of the office of President; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. McGOVERN):

S. 1172. A bill to establish a National Teacher Corps; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. NELSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. YOUNG of Ohio:

S.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to require reasonable standards of fire prevention and protection in the institutional care of public assistance recipients; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. YOUNG of Ohio when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION MAINTENANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH LATVIA, LITHUANIA, AND ESTONIA

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) relative to maintaining diplomatic relations with Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, which appears under a separate heading.)

#### HUMAN INVESTMENT ACT OF 1965

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees. I ask unanimous consent that the bill remain at the desk for a period of 1 week in order that Senators who wish to do so may join as co-sponsors.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Vermont.

The bill (S. 1130) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing training programs for employees and prospective employees introduced by Mr. PROUTY (for himself and Mr. JORDAN of Idaho), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, 2½ years ago Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1962, a measure that I was happy to support.

In his testimony advocating the enactment of that measure, Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon told the Senate Finance Committee:

The central element in this bill is the tax credit for investment in depreciable machinery and equipment. This matter has top priority in the agenda for tax reform.

Mr. President, this bill is patterned after the central element of that Revenue Act of 1962, but with an important change of emphasis. Where the act of 1962 offered businesses a tax credit for

their investment in machinery and equipment, this bill would offer them a tax credit for something even more important—their investment in human beings.

For some years now Congress has evidenced a genuine concern for the upgrading of the skills of America's labor force to meet the job demands of an increasingly technical, automated industrial economy. Results of that concern have been, most notably, the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. These bills in particular were milestones in the history of congressional concern for education, and I am proud, as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, to have had the opportunity to contribute to their drafting and to urge their adoption on the floor of the Senate.

But valuable as these programs are, they are not enough. The steady march of automation and advanced technology—made possible by the genius of the American system of free enterprise—is constantly lifting the levels of skills that the men and women in our labor force must acquire. Workers temporarily displaced by technological progress must learn new and urgently needed skills to continue their contributions to the progress of our Nation, and to provide themselves and their families with a decent and rising standard of living. Unskilled workers must become semiskilled; the semiskilled must become skilled. New entrants into the labor force—mainly youths in the process of learning productive skills—are increasing its size by about 1.2 million workers a year. By the end of this decade, when the full impact of the post-World War II baby boom is felt in the labor force, the net annual increase in new workers is expected to rise to over 1.4 million. Few national goals are more urgent than that of insuring that the skills of America's labor force rise to meet the challenge of our advancing technology.

To help us effectively meet the employment challenges of the sixties, I propose that, in addition to these programs we have already enacted, we enlist in the fight nothing less than the strength and vigor of America's free enterprise system itself.

My bill, entitled the Human Investment Act of 1965, would offer an incentive to American business and industry to invest in the improvement of our Nation's invaluable human resources. Basically, the Human Investment Act offers an employer a Federal tax credit of 7 percent of his expenditures for the training of his current or prospective employees. The act is in the form of an amendment to chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The training expenses for which a tax credit would be granted include, but are not limited to, expenses for the purchase or lease of books, testing and training materials, and classroom equipment and related items, and expenses for instructors' fees and salaries. In addition, an employer could receive credit for a reasonable portion of the overhead ex-